



ALEXANDRIA, VA.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1872.

The Baltimore American commenting upon a recent opinion delivered from the judicial bench, of Baltimore, in a murder trial in which the Judge declared, in effect, that where a man who is grossly intoxicated kills another without having previously expressed any malice against him, that the crime is not murder but manslaughter, says: "In these days of violence and bloodshed, when every ruffian carries a pistol and draws it upon the least provocation, it is the duty of our Judges to uphold the common law in all its rigor. Whenever it is generally understood that the man who first becomes intoxicated and then kills his neighbor shall not be punished as a murderer we may expect a fearful harvest of crime. If the rule referred to is the law, indictments for murder will rarely ever be found, for the reason that but few murders are committed by men who are perfectly sober. The whole current of decisions and verdicts, not only in Maryland, but in all the States, must be reversed if this is the law."

A Radical correspondent of the Richmond State Journal speaking of the political contest in this district says: "General Hutton, is one of the fairest and most gentlemanly men that can be found in the Conservative ranks, possessing much personal popularity." It is expected that Gen. H. and Col. Daniels, the Radical candidate, will have a discussion in this city before the election. The same correspondent says: "Mr. Lewis McKenzie, the manager of the W. & O. R. R., though a supporter of the Greeley and Brown ticket has been very fair and accommodating toward both parties in furnishing facilities to attend meetings. Settlement and farming operations in Fairfax and Loudoun counties, have improved largely during the running of this railroad, with Mr. McKenzie as president and superintendent. It is an excellent farming district along the line of this road."

The spread of the horse disease continues. One of the most alarming features of the disease is that in a few isolated cases it is reported to have affected men. Some of the grooms and stable men in Brooklyn are said to be suffering from the contagion. The disease is spreading rapidly in Pennsylvania. It is prevalent in Harrisburg, and the Philadelphia papers of yesterday say that a large number of horses in that city are affected. The disease has also made its appearance in Baltimore. In the Northern cities the express companies, car companies, merchants, and even the small dealers, have thought it best to sacrifice business for a few days and save the lives of the animals. The good effects of this course are already felt in the cities in which the disease first appeared. The teams are reappearing gradually and the animals are so far convalescent as to be able to do a moderate day's work.

In the Lloyd case, in progress in Leesburg, the analysis made by Professor Toney of certain of the internal organs taken from the body two months after burial, seemed to have been so careful, so accurate, and so conclusive in its results that the scientific men summoned by the defence did not dare to attack it. It was virtually admitted that the tests were correct and that arsenic was found, but Prof. Ellzey, the leading chemical expert, summoned by the defence, developed the fact that the medicine administered to the child during her last illness contained arsenic. Dr. Mott, the attending physician, prescribed small doses of bismuth on the day preceding her death. Prof. Ellzey procured bismuth at Dr. Mott's drug store, applied the proper chemical tests and found that it contained traces of arsenic. He repeated the experiments several times with the same results.

The Loudoun County Agricultural Fair opened at the grounds of the Society, near Leesburg, yesterday. The entries are more numerous than at any of the previous fairs and the attendance of spectators is very large. The annual address was to have been delivered at 1 o'clock to-day by Hon. Thos. Swann, of Baltimore. Yesterday there were two races and to-day there will be a race for the Loudoun purse of \$150, open to fastest stallion, mare or gelding, owned in Loudoun six months, trotting in harness, mile heats, best three in five; also a purse of \$100, open to all. To-morrow a large number of minor races are announced, and quite a large number of premiums are to be awarded.

Mr. Froude has finished his series of lectures in New York on the relations between England and Ireland. He has had large and attentive audiences, and the Post says that his lectures were well worth listening to, both as contributions to history, and as models of vigorous idiomatic and not unpolished English; but that a more brilliant example of literary Quixotism than his visit to this country it would be difficult to find.

In appealing to the Conservatives in Virginia to "rally to the polls" next Tuesday, the Richmond Whig tells them that the question for them to decide is a very simple one. It is whether they will retain control of their State affairs, or whether they will abdicate in favor of the Radical party, and hand over the whole government of the Commonwealth to the Radical leaders.

The town of Sterling, Ill., has hit upon an new temperance measure. It has passed an ordinance providing that the windows or doors of drinking saloons shall be obscured by means of screens, paint or other devices to conceal what is going on within, the proprietor to be liable to a fine of from five to twenty dollars.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, has signified his intention to Dr. Welling, president of the Columbian College, in that city, to permanently get aside a highly cultivated tract of land, worth \$250,000, located near Washington, for the benefit of that institution. The unostentatious charities of Mr. Corcoran have been as general as they are judicious.

A dispatch from Richmond states that the "Straightouts" attempted to hold a Convention in that city yesterday, which proved a failure, only five delegates, including Mr. Lyons, being present. Another attempt was to be made to-day.

The State Fair opened at the grounds near Richmond yesterday. There was a large attendance and the entries come fully up to those of former exhibitions. The show of blooded horses and stock cattle is excellent.

Senator Wilson is stumping Virginia. He spoke at Staunton on Monday and at Charlottesville yesterday. To-day he speaks at Lynchburg and to-morrow at Richmond.

It is said that the whole amount of money bet upon the result of this Presidential election, is comparatively small.

A new Postoffice has been applied for at Tackett's Mills, in Stafford county.

The fall races of the Maryland Jockey Club terminated yesterday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

Midshipman Digges, who has been confined at Annapolis was to have his papers of dismissal given him yesterday from the Naval Academy. He was not, as far as known, concerned in the general attack made on Conyers, the colored man. The circumstances of Digges' case, as reported to have been brought out by the investigation, are that he ordered Conyers to take the front of the rank, probably to get rid of him beside him (without having authority to command him.) Conyers refused. After they had broken ranks there was some talk about it, when Digges called Conyers a son of a—Conyers retorted that he (Digges) was another. Digges then struck Conyers in the face, who reported the matter to the officers. This occurred soon after the attack on Conyers in the line.

During the consideration of the Army bill in the Spanish Cortes, yesterday, debate arose in consequence of a remark, that the Radical party in Spain existed only by sufferance of the Republicans, and a sharp encounter of words—too place between Senor Zorrilla, President of the Council, and Senor Feguiras. The latter, in the course of an excited speech, declared that the present was the last Spanish Ministry that would be formed under King Amadeus.

The Sunday liquor law continues to be great issue in Chicago. It is reported that new Legislative tickets will be run by both the friends and opponents of the law. Republican and Democratic candidates are to be specifically interrogated by each side, and those who do not declare in favor of the law will be dropped by the Sunday people, while those favoring its enforcement will be dropped by the anti-Sunday people.

Sir John Parkington, in an address delivered at Stonebridge, on Tuesday night, alluded to the settlement of the Alabama claims, declaring that it was painful and humiliating to apologize for wrongs, never committed, and pay a fine for injuries steadily denied. In the disposition of the San Juan boundary question, however, he said there was no reason to censure the Government.

Later accounts from Berlin report that the Upper House of the Prussian Diet is firmly persistent in its opposition to the country reform bill. The Minister of the Interior, in view of the defeat of the measure, has tendered his resignation, but the Emperor refuses to accept it.

The steamer Victor, Gates commander, from New York for New Orleans, broke her shaft and drove ashore at Jupiter Inlet, October 21st. The vessel is a total loss. The crew were saved. The Victor had a cargo of assorted merchandise. The total loss is estimated at \$250,000.

It is reported that President Thiers is about to order an inquiry into certain remarks alleged to have been made by certain soldiers to the effect that the Minister of War, General Cissey, and members of his staff sympathize with the Bonapartes.

An express train was thrown from the track of the Great Western Railroad near Beamsville Station, Canada West, yesterday afternoon. Six passenger cars were involved in the accident. No one seems to have been seriously hurt but the conductor of the train.

The liabilities of the Memphis Savings Bank will exceed \$230,000, but individual deposits only amount to \$57,000. The amount of the assets is unknown. The suspension caused no excitement in financial circles.

A London telegram reports the destruction by fire, on Monday night, of Lord Massey's country seat, in the county of Limerick, placing the loss at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A resolution has been adopted by the Council General of the Department of the Seine, France, in favor of compulsory education and the employment of lay teachers in public schools.

It is reported in Paris that one of the deputies from Corsica will resign his seat in the Assembly to make room for the election of Prince Napoleon.

There is some anxiety about the steamer Missouri, which sailed from New York for Havana on the 14th instant, and is now five days overdue.

The case of Mayor Hall, in New York has settled down into a question of law. The Court will probably determine to-day upon the instructions to be given to the jury.

Governor Hadley, of Arkansas, is reported to have declared the registration in six townships of Mississippi county, including Osceola, null and void.

A CHARGE OF USURY AGAINST A NATIONAL BANK.—The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following account of proceedings against a National Bank: Judge Robert S. Hale, agent of the United States, before the British American Claims Commission, has appeared before the Comptroller of the Currency, as counsel for certain of the directors and stockholders of the Marshalltown National Bank of Iowa, who allege that, under a majority of the directors, the Bank has habitually practiced usury since its organization in 1864, and has realized enormous dividends at the expense of the trading interest it was rounded to accommodate and conserve. They ask that the bank be put into liquidation under the non-usury clause of the National Banking act.

The remaining directors and stockholders oppose the motion; and the Comptroller having no precedent to aid him in reaching judgment, will afford the bank an opportunity to go into voluntary liquidation before applying any legal penalties for the usurious practices.

THE LLOYD CASE.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.]
LEESBURG, VA., Oct. 29, 1872.—This is the sixth day of Mrs. Lloyd's trial. The Court met at 10 a. m., Judge Keith on the Bench, and the trial was at once proceeded with:

Matthew Ball recalled—Gen. Hutton examining—Have lived in Dr. Mott's store for eight months; went there the 27th day of December; did not have the care of the drugs all the time; Mr. Pursel and Mr. Metzger had charge of them part of the time; persons could not tamper with the drugs whilst I was in there; would not, of course, have allowed any stranger to take out jar of medicine if I had seen them.

Mr. Harrison examining—Mr. Pursel and I were all that were employed in the store; there were periods when Dr. Mott and I were both absent; have left the store with some one when Dr. Mott was not there.

Dr. Ellzey recalled—I got bismuth from Dr. Mott; made five separate examinations of it and found arsenic in it each time; have result of the last one here now; (here suaver with spits) in it were produced and shown to the jury; the first analysis I made was in Dr. Mott's store, or rather in up stairs over the store; it was shortly after this was agitated; it was about April Court; the spots just such as are contained in saucer were gotten from Dr. Mott's apparatus; the next analysis was made at my father-in-law's house in Maryland; have made three since this Court convened, one at Mr. Harrison's house, and the other two in Dr. Wilson's room at the hotel; it is arsenic in metallic form; it is the same as that shown you by Prof. Toney the other day; Dr. Marsh's apparatus I consider is the best; this is arsenic beyond doubt; there is no subject which could produce anything like this except antimony, which does not appear in crystalline form; the spots were easily volatilized; the fact that it could be volatilized easily was proof that there was no antimony; arsenious acid has no smell when burnt; the metallic form has a smell; I opened a stove in Dr. Mott's store and left the door open and threw a teaspoonful in and it gave no odor at all.

Cross examined by Mr. Orr—These spots are the result of the last three analyses; have not the results of the other analyses; I found no crystals here; I found some in my analyses in Maryland; did not establish the form of the crystals; I produced a crystalline substance in Maryland as I stated a few minutes ago; supposed it was antimony instead of arsenic; in order to determine which it was I used my lens and found no crystals; the entire quantity of bismuth used in Maryland was between fifteen and twenty five grains; arsenic is used in wall paper; don't know whether it is used in wrapping paper or not; the first analysis I made in Dr. Mott's store; was made with acid and zinc which I got in this town, and tested them and found using; I believed them to be free from arsenic at the time I used them; no arsenic was in my room at the time I made analysis; there was paper on the wall of the room in which I slept; don't know what per cent. of arsenic I got out of bismuth; don't pretend to suggest; all I say is that there was arsenic present; I made analysis with Marsh's apparatus in a bottle I got from Dr. Wilson; I did not wash and dry the gas which passed through the apparatus; I got bismuth from Dr. Mott himself; I used about thirty grains; don't pretend to say how much arsenic was in the bismuth; I could have tested them in apparatus; my apparatus was very much out of order; antimony would give spots like those on the porcelain plate; have no ocular evidence here of poison except those spots which are on the saucer; upon that hypothetical case put to me by Mr. Harrison yesterday, I stated that I attributed it to gastro-intestinal irritation; bismuth is given for different things; sometimes it is prescribed for chronic diarrhea and other things; it creates a metallic taste in the mouth; bismuth is medicine that I don't like to use because it cannot be adulterated without a special test; I know of cases where two grains have been known to destroy a person; I would not prescribe the bismuth out of Dr. Mott's bottle to any one.

Mr. Orr then put the following question:—In a case involving life or death, before making analysis would you or not test your chemicals before using? Yes sir, I would; I would not test them separately, but would most undoubtedly test them together.

A hypothetical case was here put by Mr. Orr—If a child three years old is taken suddenly sick with vomiting and purging, and remains so for 48 hours with occasional intermission, and at the end of the 48 hours dies, and upon a post mortem examination 80-100 of a grain of arsenic is found, what in your opinion would be the cause of its death; would it or would it not be from the arsenic? I decline saying sir.

Dr. Taylor was recalled—Gen. Hutton examining—Were you present at any of the analyses made by Dr. Ellzey? I brought no apparatus with me; was present at two analyses; a portion of one of which was presented here this morning; saw the materials tested; the operation is very simple; a flame of soot and arsenic will produce an arsenic spot. Is this the result of your experiment; what are those spots? Metallic arsenic; when we applied the bismuth the spots became very translucent; others could have been obtained. Is there any doubt upon your mind that they are arsenic spots? None. Is there any other substance that would produce the same results? There is not. Did you make a further test? We did not; this was satisfactory; there is no date by which I can approximate the amount; the result depends on the amount of fluid which you have in the apparatus; in the bismuth which I used I should imagine there was not a hundred per cent of arsenic; could not tell what the per cent was; we did not collect all, nor as much as we could have gotten; I would not take or give that bismuth; this bismuth is certainly contaminated with arsenic; we manipulated in one case with hypochloride of soda; I did try to buy the whole bottle of bismuth from Dr. Mott for purposes which I shall not give you. (addressing Mr. Orr.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Wilson recalled—I assisted in the examination of the bismuth; got the bottle from Dr. Mott's drug store some nights before I tested it, in such quantities as I would use for testing for arsenic; no one else has been in my room during my absence; bottle was not touched until Sunday; it was washed out by me with sulphuric acid which was pure and had been diluted with water added to Marsh's apparatus; cannot say how long; I wrapped the body up in a towel so that in case of its bursting the fragments should not fly around the room; there was not a chemical trace of arsenic; Dr. Ellzey held his hand over the bottle to keep the air out; he said the amount was a drachm which was originally purchased of Dr. Mott; in adding to the apparatus to prevent the introduction of air part of it was spilled; I think it was not possible that more than a half a drachm was used in the experiment; a violent chemical flame appeared; a part of another saucer was placed over the flame and spots were collected on it also; the flame was an inch long; we had not the proper appliances to try for arsenious a metal or as an oxide; we then tested on a saucer with solution of hypochloride of soda; the spots being dissolved ex-

cluded any idea of antimony being present; I have not the slightest possible doubt as to this experiment, and can positively say to the jury that I got from this, substrate of bismuth; I can also say that the arsenic came from the bismuth and not from the chemicals used in the analysis.

Cross examination—Mr. Orr examining—I don't know whether this bismuth was out of the same bottle as that used by Dr. Mott; I had no appliances to find out the exact amount of arsenic obtained by me; I think it would have amounted to as much as that exhibited to the jury here by Prof. Toney last Saturday; it was eighty-six hundredths of a grain I believe; have been in Baltimore since 1867; I have devoted sixteen years to the study of chemistry; no one can weigh on delicate scales in Baltimore; in the day time on account of too much jar; I do all my weighing when no wagons or other heavy vehicles are passing; do a great deal of it at night on that account.

Mrs. James Wallace, jr.—I know Delphi; she lived with me seven years.

Gen. Hutton—Did she ever threaten to poison any of your children? Here prosecuting attorney objected counsel of both sides having determined to argue as to the legality of the question. The court ordered the jury to withdraw until after the question had been decided. After being argued the court ruled out the question, deciding that no such evidence was admissible.

Mr. Fendleton Slack—I know Mrs. Lloyd; have known her ever since she was a child; have been in Baltimore since 1867; I have devoted sixteen years to chemistry; no one can weigh on delicate scales in Baltimore; in the day time too much rumbling; I do weighing of chemicals; I pick opportunities when there are no heavy wagons passing; do a great deal of it at night.

Mr. James Wallace, jr.—Gen. Hutton—Do you know Delphi? Know Delphi; she lived with me 7 years. Did she ever threaten to poison any of your children?

Here prosecuting attorney objected and counsel for both sides having indicated their intention to argue the question, the Court ordered the jury to withdraw. After having been argued the Court decided that no such evidence was admissible.

Mr. Fendleton Slack—Know Mrs. Lloyd; have known her before she was grown; she lived a near neighbor to me for several years; she has treated her daughter Maud with kindness; I think; she is a kind woman; peaceable and quiet; she was a hard working and industrious woman.

Mr. Lewis Nixon—Resided next door to Mrs. Lloyd for several years; Mrs. Lloyd, I have always found kind; I was never in her house after the birth of Maud, but once, but have seen her with her children; she has brought child to my house and I always thought she was as motherly as a woman could be.

Cross examined by Mr. Orr—Her general reputation was good; never was on her premises since the birth of Maud; do not know how long it has been since she removed; think it was about two years.

Mr. John Hatterly—Was at grave when body was taken up; spoke of disinfectant that was used on body; this is the same box and in the same condition as it was when used out there; (here producing the box); the line was opened on breast and chin, and after child was opened some of this was thrown upon the naked body.

Cross examined by Mr. Orr—After the body was opened some of the disinfectant was thrown on it; some of it fell on the interior of the body; suppose they did it to destroy odor. Stand aside sir.

Dr. Mott recalled—When I got to the cemetery I found carbonate of lime on the neck and face; was struck with it; asked what it was, had never seen anything like it; they told me it was a disinfectant; was on the face, neck and lower extremity of the body; said it on naked body; did not hear Dr. Cross say the child would die in fifteen minutes; he prescribed a grain of oxalate cerium and morphia to be taken every two hours.

Cross examined by Mr. Orr—Did not see any on inside; saw it over the face and partly on the breast; I have seen Mrs. Lloyd at my store; don't think I was ever in her house except when called in to see some sick person; did not hear Dr. Cross say the child would be dead in fifteen minutes.

Mr. Samuel Orison, recalled—The amount of property that came into my hands as guardian of Maud Lloyd, would be about \$800.

Cross examined by Mr. Orr—That includes her share in the hands of Mr. Bradfield; her conduct to Maud Lloyd was good; her arrest on such a charge, she told me, was very distressing.

Here Mr. Harrison arose and stated to the Court that he had called for the analysis, but they refused to give, saying that they did not have it.

The Court sustained State's Attorney, saying that the counsel for Mrs. Lloyd had no right to it.

Dr. Mott, recalled—Supplied Dr. Wilson with bismuth, have had bismuth ever since the 16th of March last; have prescribed the same bismuth to a number of persons; I prescribed to Arthur Childers' child eight doses of one grain each; next morning I asked how the one grain each child was; he said the child was better; it was eight years old; remember supplying Dr. Gorman with some; he is practicing physician of this county; don't know what time he got it; don't know how he used it, whether for himself or for some one else; never heard of it producing any deleterious result; color of it is white, with slightly yellow tinge; furnished some to Dr. Taylor also.

Dr. Gorman—Reside in this county; practice medicine; sometimes prescribe sub-nitrate of bismuth; have procured some since the 24th of March last; I got it for general purposes; have prescribed ten grains at a time, three times a day; have prescribed to children, one to three and five grains, three times a day; there has been no deleterious result; an regular physician.

Dr. Tiffany, recalled—Don't know whether this is the box I had out at the cemetery; I bought it in Baltimore. Stand aside sir.

Joao E. Wright, recalled—Mr. Wright said he noticed sprinkling disinfectant on the body to Maud; Doctor had a small box; cut hole in it; cut clothes and did not throw any on body afterwards; I gave assistance while they were opening the body; there was little line on neck and white line on the clothes he threw off the little dust that was on neck; don't think any of this disinfectant got on the body; Dr. Mott was there after the examination had been going on for some time.

Prof. Mallet, recalled—Mr. Orr asked Prof. Mallet to express his opinion as to Prof. Toney's manner of procedure.

This was objected to by counsel on the other side on the ground that it had all been gone through with.

The Court ruled question out.

Mr. Orr said he meant as to Bismarck.

Gen. Hutton replied that he did not understand Mr. Orr's question; that he supposed the Maj. had a right to ask to any extent about Bismarck.

Witness continuing said these stains present the appearance of being extremely plain.

Prof. Mallet, again called.—Heard statement of Ellzey and others in reference to analysis of bismuth and consider it the proper mode of finding out the presence of arsenic.

SHEWANEEH VALLEY RAILROAD.—The Charlottesville (W. Va.) Spirit of Jefferson, says: "The heavy sections of the Shewaneeh Valley Railroad, from Milford to Luray, will be put in railroad in a few days. The progress made towards putting the Maryland division from Shepherdstown to Hagerstown—under contract, has been somewhat checked by a flaw found in the special act passed by the Legislature of that State, but it is believed that the general laws of Maryland will cover the case, and the work be put under contract this winter."

VIRGINIA NEWS.

It is said that Teller the defaulting and absconding teller of the Richmond State Bank of Virginia, was last seen at Goldsboro, N. C., and it is thought that he will eventually be apprehended and brought to Richmond for trial. The bank authorities the statement that having completed the investigation into its affairs, as involved in the transactions of their absconding teller, they find that the absconder has left behind him checks and other assets sufficient to cover all his deficiencies, if the full value of the checks, &c., be realized; but there is reason to fear that this will not be done and that the ultimate deficiency will be between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

The Staunton Spectator says: "The excursion party from this place to Washington City last week had the misfortune to be detained a day and night on their return, as it was deemed unsafe, in consequence of the high water, to cross the bridge over the Rappahannock River. They reached here on Saturday night between nine and ten o'clock."

Mr. George C. Brown, of Danville, an assignee in bankruptcy fell off the railroad bridge at Lynchburg on Monday and was killed. He was Lynchburg attending court and took a walk out on the bridge when the accident occurred. Mr. B. was originally of Buckingham county, and was formerly a prominent merchant at Danville.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has received for record a copy of an act of incorporation of the Richmond Magdalen Association. The purposes of said company are the reclamation of abandoned women and their restoration to virtue and industry. Capital stock not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000, divided into shares of \$25 each.

The annual State Convention of "Disciples" will meet in Richmond on the 8th of November. It will be in session several days.

The steam boiler at the Marine Railway, in Norfolk, burst on the 27th, and killed two men and wounded several.

Conservative Meeting at Warrenton.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WARRENTON, VA., Oct. 28.—A grand Conservative mass meeting was held in Warrenton to-day. The speakers were Gen. Jas. L. Kemper, Lieutenant Governor Marye, Mr. John M. Forbes, Dr. Hill, and Mr. Kilgour, of Alexandria. A brass band was in attendance whose "strains of martial music" were heard far and near, and pleasantly filled up the pauses. The speaking took place in the Town Hall, which was crowded both morning and night, with an attentive and interested audience.

In the morning Gen. Kemper was introduced and spoke first, and throughout a lengthy address sustained himself with that force and spirit which is so characteristic of the man. His speech, though long, was listened to with earnest attention, and it was one well calculated to "strengthen the weak hearted and raise up them that do fall." Gen. Kemper was followed by Dr. Hill, of Alexandria, who spoke with vivacity and enthusiasm. Then came an able and well digested discourse from Mr. John M. Forbes, of this county. It being by this time late in the evening, the meeting adjourned till seven at night, at which time it reconvened, and Lieut. Gov. Marye favored us with an elegant and finished address, going over the whole ground, and showing up, with force and ability, the true issues of the day. He was followed by Mr. Kilgour, of Alexandria, who spoke with spirit and eloquence contrasting pleasantly with the heavier, solid matter we had had from Gov. Marye. After Mr. Kilgour concluded and three times three cheers had been heartily given for Greeley and Brown, the meeting adjourned. There is no doubt that Greeley will carry the county by a large majority.

EAGERINS, ESQ.

Letter from Prince William.

[Correspondence of the Fredericksburg Star.]

POTOMAC CITY, VA., Oct. 23, 1872.—(Our large hotel is progressing rapidly towards completion, and already presents a handsome appearance. A large force is now at work upon it. Plumbers are laying gas and water pipes through the entire building. It contains over one hundred rooms, and will accommodate two hundred guests when completed.

A wide avenue will be opened and graded from the hotel to the river, and a wharf built this winter.

The people of Prince William are to vote on the question of subscribing \$75,000 towards building the railroad from this city through Prince William. It is expected the road will pass near Dumfries, within half a mile of Independent Hill, cross Cedar run near the mouth of Broad run, pass near Bronteville, and cross the Alexandria and Manassas Railroad between Manassas and Bristow, 22 miles from this point, at a cost of about \$500,000. Other railroad and improvement companies stand prepared to furnish the remainder of the sum needed. The building of this road would quadruple the value of the land in what is known as the Forest—one of the healthiest and best timbered sections in the State, and do much towards building up this city and adding to the county and State.

It is very healthy in this township. We have had a fine rain this evening—the first for over a month. The streams have been low for a longer period than ever known before.

WAIN-KA-PIX.

HISTORICAL DOUBTS.—We fear that we must give up our old friend William Tell. Really, among the historical doubts that this century has settled, that of his non-existence was one of those very effectually sifted and placed almost beyond cavil. This fact has, however, never eradicated the popular belief. Now, the Historical Society of the Swiss Cantons have effectually disposed of both Tell and Gessler; they don't leave even the apple.

They say: "Tell never refused to lift his hat; never fired at an apple on his son's head, although the very crossbow with which the deed was done is exhibited in Zurich; he never crossed the Lake of Lucerne in a tempest of wind and rain; he never boldly jumped upon the Tell Plate; he never spoke his speech in the defile at Kussnacht, and never shot the Landvogt. In fact there never was a Landvogt Gessler nor a William Tell."

Lucrécia Borgia proved an excellent wife and model woman; Henry the Eighth a good man, and Mary Queen of Scots a perfect tigress. Washington even, in this age, in his own country, is losing the old reverence. Tell, a myth, to what are we coming with our cherished poisoners and patriots? What are schoolboys to do for essays and declamations? What are newspaper men to do for paragraphs if this thing goes on, when the sea serpent, ever fresh and young, and the girl who swallows needles, become monotonous.—Bolt, Gov.

A REGISTER ARRESTED.—Mr. Thomas Vaden, Jr., who was formerly registrar at Torrance's Store, Chesterfield county, having failed to open the registration books at his precinct on Saturday, was arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Pleasants. He was held in his own recognizance to appear before the Commissioner on the 7th day of November, the accused giving bail in the sum of \$1,000. Mr. Vaden states that he received his appointment verbally from Judge Cox, of the Chesterfield court, and afterwards made a verbal resignation, and at the request of Judge Cox, recommended a successor. No successor was ever appointed, so far as Mr. Vaden is aware, and the books still remain in his possession.—Richmond Whig.

COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, October 30, 1872.

FLOUR, Superfine.....	\$7 00 @ 7 25
Extra.....	8 00 @ 8 25
Family.....	9 00 @ 10 00
Family choice.....	10 00 @ 10 50
WHEAT, Common to fair.....	1 45 @ 1 50
Fair to good.....	1 50 @ 1 55
Good to prime.....	1 55 @ 1 60
Prime to choice red.....	1 60 @ 1 65
Choice white.....	0 00 @ 1 00
CORN, white.....	0 65 @ 0 66
Mixed.....	0 65 @ 0 66
Yellow.....	0 65 @ 0 66
RYE.....	0 80 @ 0 81
OATS.....	0 45 @ 0 50
BUTTER, prime.....	0 25 @ 0 26
Common to middling.....	0 08 @ 0 12
EGGS.....	2 00 @ 2 01
CHICKENS.....	0 21 @ 0 22
FRESH POTATOES.....	0 75 @ 0 80
ONIONS.....	1 00 @ 1 25
TIMOTHY SEED.....	4 00 @ 4 25
BACON, Hams, country.....	0 16 @ 0 17
Sides.....	0 12 @ 0 12 1/2
Shoulders.....	0 09 @ 0 10
LARD.....	0 9 00 @ 9 24
GREEN APPLES, per bbl.....	1 00 @ 2 00
CHESTNUTS.....	5 00 @ 6 00
PLASTER, ground, per ton.....	2 50 @ 3 00
Ground, in bags or bbls.....	3 50 @ 4 00
Ground, in bags, returned.....	4 00 @ 4 50
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool).....	1 80 @ 1 85
Fine.....	2 8